# **Chapter 11 HIV Positive People**

Chapter 11 provides data intended for use in planning prevention, treatment and support services for HIV positive people. While all other chapters of the Epidemiologic Profile describe the HIV/AIDS epidemic among various groupings of HIV positive people, Chapter 11 provides additional data about co-morbidity of AIDS and Tuberculosis, and client utilization of state funded HIV/AIDS service programs. Additional data such as co-morbidity of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS survival analyses, descriptions of people who are diagnosed with HIV infection and AIDS at the same time, and additional analyses of HIV/AIDS mortality would also be useful for HIV positive prevention and service planning, but were not available for publication at this time.

HIV positive people are different from uninfected populations prioritized for HIV prevention, as they require both HIV/AIDS care services and HIV prevention services. HIV prevention services for HIV positive people differ from the typical HIV prevention services for HIV negative people.

"Prevention efforts for HIV positive persons have focused on protecting one's own health from the possibility of re-infection with untreatable strains of HIV. Few efforts have addressed altruism – the responsibility of HIV positive persons to not transmit the virus to others and the opportunity for HIV positive persons to actively contribute to ending the epidemic. Prevention efforts need to address both issues: taking responsibility for one's own health and the health of one's partners, children, other family members and community." (Source: Center for AIDS Prevention Studies. What are HIV + Persons' HIV Prevention Needs? http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/poz.html)

## I. Tuberculosis (TB) and AIDS Co-morbidity

The following table presents data on a match that was done with the AIDS and Tuberculosis Case Registries. Data presented describe cases that have been reported with both AIDS and TB (TB/AIDS Cases). A diagnosis of TB in an HIV infected individual meets the AIDS case definition; for many TB/AIDS cases, it is the TB diagnosis which is the first AIDS defining condition. AIDS cases that have not been reported with TB are also included for a point of comparison. Unlike other AIDS and HIV data presented in the Epidemiologic Profile which generally describe people who are living, the data presented here are cumulative, i.e. they include both those who are living as well as those who have died.

Table 11.1. Cumulative and Race/Ethnicity: MA Data as of January 1, 2001		erculosis	Cases, by C	Sender	
• •	TB/AIDS C	ases	Non-TB/AIDS Cases		
By Gender:	N	%	N	%	
Male	446	82%	12,513	84%	
Female	124	23%	3,252	22%	
Total	570		15,769		
Race / Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	
White (non-Hispanic)	129	24%	8,989	60%	
Black (non-Hispanic)	319	59%	3,619	24%	
Hispanic/Latino	112	21%	3,032	20%	
Asian / Pacific Islander	9	2%	84	1%	
Other/Unknown	1	<1%	41	<1%	
Total	570		15,769		
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance (percentages may not add up to 100% due	S .	ion of Tuberculo	sis Prevention and Con	itrol	

- As of January 1, 2001 570 AIDS cases had also been reported with TB in Massachusetts.
- As of January 1, 2001, 3% of all reported AIDS cases were reported as being co-infected with TB. (3% = 570/16,339).
- 59% of AIDS cases co-diagnosed with TB are among Blacks, compared to only 24% of AIDS cases that were not reported with TB infection.

Table 11.2. Cumulative AIDS and Tuberculosis Cases, by						
Exposure Mode: MA		<b>0.0</b>	, c,			
Data as of January 1, 2001						
Dala as of January 1, 2001	TD/AIDS C		Non-TB/AIDS	Casas		
		TB/AIDS Cases				
By Exposure Mode:	N	%	N	%		
Male Sex with Male (MSM)	91	17%	6,099	41%		
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	201	37%	5,394	36%		
MSM/IDU	22	4%	597	4%		
Heterosexual Sex	59	11%	1,503	10%		
Presumed Heterosexual Sex	125	23%	1,034	7%		
Blood / Blood products	11	2%	368	2%		
Pediatric	1	<1%	218	1%		
No Identified Risk	60	11%	552	4%		
Total	570		15,765			
By Country of Origin:	N	%	N	%		
USA	249	44%	11,270	71%		
Puerto Rico	72	13%	1,649	10%		
Other US Dependencies	3	1%	71	<1%		
Haiti	170	30%	562	4%		
All other Countries	72	8%	1,022	6%		
Unknown	4	1%	1,191	8%		
Total	<b>570</b>	.,.	15,765	• , .		
Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance F		revention and C	,	ages may not		
add up to 100% due to rounding)	_			_		

- Injection Drug Use is the reported exposure mode to HIV for the largest proportion (37%) of AIDS cases co-infected with TB.
- Only 44% of AIDS cases co-diagnosed with TB are among people born in the United States, compared to 71% of AIDS cases that were not reported with TB infection.
- 30% of AIDS cases co- diagnosed with TB are among people born in Haiti, compared to 4% of AIDS cases that were not reported with TB infection.

#### II. Client Utilization Data

### II.A. HIV Drug Assistance Program (HDAP)

The following table contains data on people who were enrolled in the Massachusetts HIV Drug Assistance Program (HDAP) in the state fiscal year 2001. The HIV Drug Assistance Program provides financial assistance to qualified Massachusetts residents who are HIV positive and are unable to afford medications.

Table 11.3 Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS Enrolled in the HIV Drug Assistance Program: MA, Fiscal Year 2001 <sup>1</sup>				
HDAP Enrollees FY 2001				
N				
1,700 420 <b>2,120</b>	80% 20%			
N	%			
865 483 450 31 90 49 18 18 18 98	41% 23% 21% 1% 4% 2% 1% 1% 1%			
	N  1,700 420 2,120  N  865 483 450 31 90 49 18 18 18 18 98			

- During FY 2001, 2,120 clients enrolled in the HDAP program.
- The majority (80%) of HDAP clients in FY 2001 were men, and the largest proportion across race/ethnicity group was White (41%).

#### II.B. Transitional Intervention Program (TIP)

The following table contains data on clients of the Massachusetts Transitional Intervention Program (TIP). TIP provides reintegration services for HIV positive inmates to help ensure continuity of care and treatment as they leave jail and re-enter the community.

Data as of August 15, 20	<b>Gender:</b> 201					
	Male	)	Fema	le	Tota	I
Race/Ethnicity:	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (not Latino)	83	41%	34	45%	117	42%
African-American	33	16%	25	33%	58	21%
Hispanic/Latino	75	37%	12	16%	87	31%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
Portuguese	0	0%	2	3%	2	1%
Cape Verdean	9	4%	1	1%	10	4%
Other	0	0%	1	1%	1	<1%
Total	202		75		277	

- As of August 15, 2001 there were 277 clients of the TIP program.
- The largest proportion of TIP clients across race/ethnicity are White at 42%, followed by Hispanic at 31%.
- The majority of TIP clients are male (73%).

#### II.C. Title II Client Services

The following table contains data for clients of Client Services Programs who reside in the Ryan White CARE Act Title II catchment area which includes all of MA except for the greater Boston region. These are non-clinical services such as case management, transportation to medical visits, peer support, group support, and volunteer programs.

Table 11.5 Title II Client Services Clients, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: MA, Fiscal Year 2001 <sup>1</sup>						
	Male		Female		Total	
Race/Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%
White (not Latino) African-American	1,326 276	52% 11%	722 217	43% 13%	2,048 493	48% 12%
Hispanic/Latino	799	31%	621	37%	1,420	34%
Asian / Asian American Native	17 13	1% 1%	2 10	<1% 1%	19 23	<1% 1%
American/Aleut/Eskimo Portuguese	18	1%	15	1%	33	1%
Cape Verdean Brazilian	54 11	2% <1%	47 1	3% <1%	101 12	2% <1%
Other Undetermined /	28 3	1% <1%	32 4	1% <1%	60 7	1% <1%
Unknown <b>Total</b>	2,553	,0	1,678	11,70	4,231	11,0
1 June 30, 2000 – July 1, 2001 Data Source: MDPH HIV/AIDS Bu			1,070		4,231	

- In FY 2001, there were 4,231 people living with HIV infection/AIDS who accessed Client Services within the Ryan White CARE Act Title II catchment area.
- 48% of people living with HIV infection/AIDS who accessed Client Services are White, 34% are Hispanic, and 12% are African American.